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September 6, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 79 3 p.m. 89
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8040 日二初月八

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

五得利 6月九英法

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS.

CONTINUATION OF ALLIED SUCCESSES.

CAPTURE OF FURTHER IMPORTANT POINTS.

London, September 4. Bois des Vaux has been cleared of the enemy. We are firmly established at Menecourt and Ericourt. Between Moevres and Inchy-en-Artois the line runs along the east bank of the Canal.

Franco-Americans crossed the Vesle north-west of Fismes, where they gained a footing on Montagne de Perles and also across north of Beschoes. Numerous fires indicate a German withdrawal from the Vesle.

The German Withdrawal.

London, September 4. Writing in the afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says:—The Germans are falling back between the Somme and the Oise before the armies of General Debony and General Humbert. This morning our advanced cavalry was little more than a mile from Guise. General Margain's troops are also advancing and have worked up to the edge of the ravine adjacent to the important Laffaux Plateau. There are numerous signs that the Germans are preparing to withdraw from the Vesle sector, probably to the old fortified line crossing the Aisne from Juvincourt to Reims. The fires behind the German front on the Vesle are reported to be increasing in number.

Guiscard Captured.

London, September 5. Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters says the French have captured Guiscard.

On the Heels of the Enemy.

London, September 5. Reuter's Paris correspondent says Châlons, Jussey and La Fère are afame. The French are still close on the heels of the fleeing enemy.

New British Successes.

London, September 5. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Anglo-Welsh troops forced a passage of the Tortille River and the Canal du Nord on a wide front north of Moislains. During the early part of the day, the enemy held the east bank of the river and canal and endeavoured to arrest our advance at this line with artillery and machine-gun fire. Despite the natural strength of the enemy's positions, we advanced with great dash and courage and carried the villages of Menecourt and Ericourt. Overcoming obstacles on the canal and river, we substantially progressed on the rising ground eastwards. Further north, English and New Zealand troops took Rayaucourt and reached the northern outskirts of Havrincourt Wood, east of the canal. Other English Divisions gained the west bank of the canal opposite Demicourt and Bourcier, beating off counter-attacks.

English troops entered Moevres from the north and fighting is still going on among the old Hindenburg Line defences. We have captured further prisoners and material, including two of three German tanks used in an unsuccessful counter-attack on August 31. We progressed at different points on the Lys front.

The Advance on Cambrai.

London, September 4. Writing on Wednesday afternoon, Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters says:—The British advance towards Cambrai has lulled into a series of patrol fights. The main line of our advance continues widely astride the Bapaume-Cambrai Road. The Canadians are on the Nord Canal along practically the whole front, while British south of the Cambrai Road have also reached the canal at many places. Southwards of Moevres, the situation is most liquid. There is considerable fighting in this region, chiefly between small bodies of infantry in rear-guard actions.

Prisoners have been taken from fresh divisions, at least two of which have been brought direct from the shortened Flanders front.

There is considerable artillery from the direction of Cambrai, but the resistance is principally from machine-guns. We have taken prisoner many more dismounted cavalry there. They state that their Division is now practically wiped out. Among the latest prisoners are men on foot and from an artillery regiment, also from wiring groups. We captured a 10.5 inch gun at Proville. Naval men took three field batteries complete in Queant. The warmest praise is bestowed on the tanks, for the great part they played in the battle, also in routing out machine-gun nests and rounding up prisoners.

French Overcome Resistance.

London, September 5. A French communiqué says:—After breaking the stubborn resistance of the enemy, our troops to-day compelled him to retreat north of the Oise and on the Vesle front. Between the Canal du Nord and the Oise, our advanced elements, following on the heels of the enemy rearguards, advanced beyond Libermont and reached the outskirts of Esmeray. We occupied Hospital Wood further east, crossed the Ailette and reached Marizelle, north-east of Manicamp. The enemy left numerous prisoners and guns and a vast quantity of material. The battle continues and the plateaux north of Soissons are threatened. On the right flank the enemy returned north of the Vesle. We captured Bucy le Long and Moncel, north of the Aisne. Further to the right, we crossed the Vesle on a front of thirty kilometres and passed Châlons, Bresle, Vézérolin, Vauxcercy and Blanzy and gained a footing on the crest north of Baslieux.

Americans Pursuing the Enemy.

London, September 5. An American official message dated the 4th inst. states:—Yielding to the continued pressure of the Allied forces, the enemy is in retreat north of the Vesle. We are in close pursuit and have taken Beschoes, Perles, Fismette and Baslieux, capturing prisoners and machine-guns, and have reached the line of Vauxcercy, Blanzy, Regrand and Hameau. Yesterday our aviators successfully bombed railroad yards at Longuyon, Dommary, Barrocourt and Conflans.

More German Camouflage.

London, September 5. The German evening wireless message says:—The enemy felt his way forward to our new lines between the Scarpe and the Somme.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PURSUIT OF THE GERMANS.

Important British Captures.

London, September 4. Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig announces the capture of Ploegsteert and also Hill 63, south-west of Messines. We have taken prisoner in four days 16,000 men and captured over a hundred guns.

The Work of Our Airmen.

London, September 5. Reporting on aviation, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig states:—Aeroplanes and balloons co-operated effectively in the advance on the 3rd inst. We dropped twenty-one tons in the daytime and twenty-one tons at night-time. We destroyed nineteen hostile machines and drove down seven uncontrollable. Ten British machines are missing.

DESTRUCTION OF U-BOATS.

Proof of the British Claims.

London, September 5. The Admiralty announces that although it is not intended to adopt the practice of giving proof of the official utterances of His Majesty's Ministers, it is thought desirable to give the names of the Commanding Officers of 150 German submarines which have been disposed of, in order to substantiate to the world the statement by the Prime Minister in the House of Commons on August 7, cabled on the same date and denied in the German papers, that "at least 100 of these ocean pests have been destroyed." The statement does not include the officers commanding Austrian submarines, of which a number have been destroyed and does not exhaust the list of German submarines put out of action.

The records show that 116 from the 150 Commanders are dead, twenty-seven are prisoners, six are interned, while one succeeded in returning to Germany after his submarine was sunk. The dead include the Commanders who torpedoed the cross-channel steamer Sussex, the Arabic, the Lusitania and the Belgian Prince. It is recalled that the officer who sank the Belgian Prince barbarously drowned forty of the crew whom he ordered to line up on the submarine's deck. It is disclosed that this submarine was sunk with all hands a fortnight after the outrage. It is further revealed that the submarine which sank the Lusitania was lost on the Danish Coast eighteen months later, but the Commander survived to bring disaster to another submarine which was lost with all hands in September, 1917.

The Admiralty carefully files the names of officers guilty of particularly wanton and despicable outrages, and special endeavours will be made swiftly to terminate their active careers. Five names so noted include the Commander who, among other sinkings specified, torpedoed the Persia and also a Commander "who excels in sinking hospital ships" also the Commander who sank the Falaba and Aguila under circumstances of the utmost brutality.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING.

The Latest Output Figures.

London, September 5. The Admiralty announces that the tonnage of merchantmen completed in the United Kingdom during August was 124,675 tons, compared with 141,948 tons in July. The total for the twelve months to August 31 was 1,512,840 tons. Lord Pirrie comments on the reduction being partly attributable to influenza, while plans to increase skilled labour in the yards were frustrated by the events on the Western Front, but he is pleased to say that there is an early probability of a reduction in the present naval programme which will result in the transference of men to merchant work. He is of opinion that the output will improve materially towards the end of the year.

FURTHER BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, September 4. The Air Ministry reports:—On the afternoon of the 3rd inst. we successfully attacked an aerodrome at Morhange, directly hitting several hangars and blowing up two machines on the ground. All our machines returned. During the night of the 3rd inst. we again heavily bombed the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting more hangars and starting fires, and also attacked an aerodrome at Boulay and blast furnaces at Ech, directly hitting the furnaces and starting fires at Boulay. All our machines returned. On the morning of the 4th inst. we attacked the aerodrome at Morhange, hitting at least seven hangars. All the bombs burst well. We also attacked aerodromes at Buhl with good results. All our machines returned.

AMERICA'S CONTRIBUTION IN MEN.

Washington, September 4. General MacAuliffe has announced the arrival of General Graves at Vladivostok to take command of the American forces. He says over 1,800,000 American troops had been sent abroad up to August 31.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

SPLENDID BRITISH AIR RAIDS.

London, September 4. The Admiralty states: Between Aug. 29 and Sept. 1, aeroplanes working with the Navy carried out successful raids on Ostend and Zeebrugge, dropping thirteen tons of bombs with excellent results. Large fires were started and two direct hits were obtained on an anti-aircraft battery. There were many bursts on the docks. We destroyed two machines and drove down another uncontrollable. All the British machines returned. Our aeroplanes maintained constant reconnoissance of the Dardanelles and Constantinople on the nights of Aug. 29 and 30 with good results. Attacks were directed against the arsenals, docks and War Office and barracks also. We, in co-operation with the Greek unit, heavily bombed the aerodrome at Gialos. The British aeroplanes, which had been based at Chania, Crete, have not returned.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT.

German Retirement Continues.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter learns that the line in Picardy, which runs from the Somme to the Scarpe, has been broken through from Rethondes to Bapaume, to the east of Escaut and to Cambrai. The retirement is continuing. Considerable progress has been achieved on the whole 23 mile front from the Scarpe to the Somme. The Drocourt-Quent switch-line is definitely smashed in on a front of six miles. We penetrated from the western edge of Escaut to the western edge of Cagnicourt, thence approaching Queant.

Enemy Panic-Stricken.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's correspondent, writing on Tuesday evening from the British Headquarters, says:—The long bitter battle which was expected to develop out of yesterday's attack against the famous switch-line, broke suddenly during the afternoon into a general enemy flight. From the time we carried the switch-system at 7.30 until well after mid-day the resistance stiffened, then died down so suddenly that it was evident that the enemy was withdrawing as hastily as he could. At 10.30 this morning our airmen reported that no Germans could be seen west of Nord Canal-de-la-Sensee, which runs nearly due south from Douai, save a few outposts at places along the bank. Our airmen are having a great time flying a little more than 300 feet. Wherever the enemy is met with he seems to be in a state of semi-panic. The number of machine-guns we have already collected is said to run into thousands. We captured the crews of some heavy howitzers, who had just blown up their guns. They complained that they had scarcely been able to fire at all owing to the want of shells. Comparatively few guns have fallen into our hands, since the enemy early in battle sent his batteries scampering to the rear.

Five Days of Fighting.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing in the afternoon says:—Tanks played an important part in yesterday's French attack, also the airmen. The enemy is naturally defending the plateau tooth and nail. The Prussian Guards delivered five futile counter-attacks leaving the ground littered with their dead. Five days of hard fighting between the Ailette and the Aisne have given good results. The first powerfully organised line across Terny-Sorny Plateau has been taken and the second line is already being attacked. The French are across the Ailette at several points. The battle has used up several of the enemy's best divisions, who do not match General Mangin's colonials.

German Short of Artillery Ammunition.

London, Sept. 3.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, writing on Tuesday evening says:—So rapidly have our guns got across the entrenched zone that six inch high velocity guns since the early morning have been maintaining a continuous harassing fire on the Marquion crossing of the Cambrai Road, whence all the heavy German transport had to escape. By eleven the old Royal Naval Division had advanced nearly eight miles since yesterday morning and was still going. Northward of the Scarpe our troops have done little more than steadily throw forward the covering flank. Our infantry outran the support guns despite the fact that batteries galloped forward in a way reminiscent of the Long Valley manoeuvres. Enemy gunfire is desultory and is no where formidable. The enemy is evidently desperately short of artillery ammunition on this part of the front.

The "Elastic Defence."

London, Sept. 4.

There is still not the slightest sign of the expected German counter-stroke, which must soon be delivered if General Ludendorff wishes to save the situation. Prisoners speak of a great mysterious army headed by General Mackensen, which is ready to pounce on the Allies, but its whereabouts is unknown. The chief problem of the moment is where the enemy will turn. Experts expect he will attempt to stand on the Bapaume-Cambrai Road, but this will be most uncomfortable as it covers Cambrai and Douai by such a narrow margin, that there is no elbowroom left for their defence. It appears that the Germans in their last attempt to save the situation packed 70,000 men on a front of 8,000 yards. The name of the Hindenburg Line has not yet appeared in the German communiques, while it has been the chief feature for weeks past. So far there has been no indication of the feeling in Germany, where the Crown Prince's official writers are elaborately explaining the advantages of elastic defence, preparatory to breaking the news of the smash.

French Cross the Vesle.

London, Sept. 4.

A French communiqué says: Last evening and during the night we continued to push the enemy east of the Canal du Nord and between the Ailette and the Aisne. We captured Bois-du-Capitaine, north-east of Chevilly, and Bussey, further south. Our advanced elements, pursuing the enemy, are approaching Crisles. North of the Ailette we carried our lines to the western outskirts of Conde-Cheatre and Juvencourt. To the south we advanced east of Levilly, reached the outskirts of Clamecy and Bray and penetrated Bapaume. We prisoners over fifteen hundred in this region. On the Vesle front our elements crossed the river at several points.

French Cross the Scarpe.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters writes: The long and stubborn struggle of the past week on Soissons Plateau has been crowned by a victory, wherein some of the best German Divisions were put out of action by the French and American troops. We are now in possession of the plateau. The enemy incurred the heaviest losses in his endeavour to check our progress, especially the Prussian Guards, whose dead were piled up in five futile counter-attacks. As a result of yesterday's fighting we greatly strengthened our position along the Ailette, and brought the lines within a few miles of the line held before the last German advance over the Chemin des Dames. What the enemy considered his first line of defence in that region is now entirely in French hands.

French Cross the Scarpe.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter's correspondent at American Headquarters writes:

COTTON SEED.

None Wanted in India.

Some days ago, Reuter's telegraph contained an extract from the journal *Near East* in which it was stated that two millions of cotton seed were produced in India annually, of which two hundred thousand tons were used for planting and four hundred thousand tons were exported. It was added that doubtless a large proportion of the remainder was fed to cattle, which was an absurdly wasteful proceeding.

The journal regarded it as a standing reproach to commercial and industrial enterprises in India that a natural source of enormous wealth should be practically neglected. This extract is calculated to give a wrong impression of the real position in regard to cotton seed and contains numerous inaccuracies, which it is desirable to correct. The exact figures in regard to the production of cotton seed in India are not available but an examination of the figures of the culture of ginned cotton and of the percentage it bears to seed shows that there is reason to believe that an average annual production of 1,800,000 tons of seed is a liberal estimate.

The average exports of seed during the last five years have 151,595 tons only, the highest figure being 284,327 tons in 1913-14. Cotton seed is regarded as valuable feeding stuff in this country and the exports of the Cotton Committee have shown a steady increase. It is estimated that, on the contrary, it fetches a price of at least Rs. 2 to Rs. 2 per maund for feeding purposes. The Punjab alone imports cotton seed to the value of nearly 50 lakhs per annum.

Whilst it is possibly correct to say that it is wasteful to feed seed direct to cattle instead of in the form of cake, experience has tended to prove that the establishment of a large cotton-seed oil industry in this country would not benefit the Indian agriculturist, who could not afford to pay for hydraulic pressed feeding cake the price that can be obtained by exporting it. The result of the establishment of such an industry might then be that the oil would be sold in this country and the cake exported and that the agriculturist would be deprived of a valuable feeding stuff which over-large tracts of country can be obtained cheaply from his own land or that of his neighbour.

Camera Film Shortage.

Amateur photographers are experiencing considerable difficulties in obtaining plates and films for their cameras. Dealers in London especially have been inundated with applications, which they have been unable to fulfil. The shortage is stated to be temporary. One photographic dealer said there has been an exceptional demand this year for films, and this, coupled with the fact that manufacturers were unable to obtain the metal for the caps to the "spools" has caused the shortage. There are very large supplies of cameras of all kinds in stock, and there is no difficulty in supplying other photographic materials.

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GENERAL NEWS.

The Young Business Men.
Sir J. J. Thompson, President of the Royal Society, presided at a luncheon recently to inaugurate the British Photographic Research Association. He pointed out that this was the first example of an industry organising itself so as to make the application of science to its own purposes a fundamental part of its work. While the older generation of successful business men whom he knew took pride in the good work they had done for the industry in which they were engaged, the younger men seemed to him to be less in earnest. Their view apparently was, "When you've made enough, get out of it. Go into Parliament, play golf, play the fool in any way you like."

Kieff Disaster.

A vivid description of the great explosion at a munitions depot at Sverdinek, near Kieff, on June 6, is given by a special correspondent of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger. There were some twelve big explosions and innumerable smaller ones, lasting from ten in the morning till late in the afternoon. Shortly before eleven occurred the biggest explosion of all. People standing on the ramparts of Petchersk were hurled to the ground by the pressure of air and by the trembling of the ground. Sverdinek collapsed like a house of cards. Houses were blown over or turned upside down. Streets were turned into an impassable, smouldering mass of debris. The correspondent alludes briefly to the rumours that the explosion was due to Bolshevik machinations against the Hetman General Skoropadski.—Reuter.

Indian Man-Power.

With a view to contributing strength to the Indian Army the European and Anglo-Indian Recruitment Committee have just issued a letter to all commercial firms and traders in Bombay asking them to contribute their European employees of military age for service as officers or subordinates in either combat or non-combatant branches. The circular has the immediate object of ascertaining the number of Europeans over 18 and under 41 years of age in civil occupations and dividing them roughly into four classes: (1) men available but with considerable inconvenience; (2) men available but with considerable inconvenience; (3) men available in case of extreme urgency; and (4) men not available. Employers are asked to assist confidentially in the task of registration and classification, keeping in mind that in the present crisis it is necessary to apply a rather more stringent test than has hitherto been applied regarding the retention of men in their civil avocation.

New Eyes for Old.

It is not generally known that St. Dunstan's Hostel is a centre for the skilled treatment of soldiers' damaged eyes as well as a centre for training those blinded in the war. Yet many operations which have the result of restoring sight temporarily lost have been performed there. "Last year fifteen men admitted as practically blind recovered their sight sufficiently to enable them to work," said Dr. Arnold Lawson, the Harley-street specialist, who is also one of the Hostel surgeons, recently "and two of them left the Hostel to continue their old employment, having no further need of our training." A remarkable case quoted by Dr. Lawson was that of a man who was blind and almost stone deaf on admission. After an operation on one eye his hearing gradually returned, and his sight was sufficiently restored to enable him to go about alone. He is still under treatment at St. Dunstan's Dispensary. "Ophthalmic surgery is now so far advanced," said Dr. Lawson, "that it is possible to cure new people for the eyes if the old one has been destroyed. That particular operation has been frequently performed on St. Dunstan's patients. We never regard a case as hopeless."

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1918.

THE GERMAN WAR BILL.

While Germany at the moment has good cause for thinking only of the actual military operations, which are daily proving an increasingly bitter experience, the time will come when she will need to look a little closely into her finances. The daily expenditure of the Government and the deficits on the Budget, have during the last two years risen by geometrical progression. What the actual position is in this regard, we do not exactly know, but recently it was stated that the total credits voted were \$2,200 millions, and the whole of this has certainly been added to the war debt. But the end of the war is not yet, and all these processes tend to accelerate. In the meantime, the Germans appear to have been calculating what they would have to pay if the war ended now, and they got no indemnities.

The calculation which seems to have found most acceptance is one made by Count Preysing in the Bavarian Upper House on February 9. He reckoned on a yearly increase in Imperial expenditure after the war of M.12 milliards (\$800,000,000) over peace time (M.2 milliards), making M.14 milliards (\$700,000,000) a year altogether. He took the Federal and Communal expenditure as doubled, M.5.6 milliards against M.2.8 milliards; thus making altogether M.10.6 milliards a year, or \$980,000,000. He said that to meet this, Germany would have to levy 50 per cent, to 60 per cent, of the national income, or four times the pre-war taxation. (It would obviously be vastly more than this; Customs cannot be quadrupled, so taxes must be more than quadrupled). One word about Count Preysing's 16.9 milliards a year. This includes not only interest on ascertained liabilities, like debt, but certain unascertained liabilities of reconstruction. These are legion. Pensions, repayments due to the Communists; amortisation of debt; compensation for war damage to East Prussia and the whole mass of the middle classes; the shipbuilding subsidy; renewal of material for the Army and Navy; revision, badly needed, of the scale of official salaries; reconstruction of the railways; completion of the great schemes of trans-continental canals; the vitally urgent building programme and provision of dwellings for the poor—these are some of the items mentioned by various official speakers. Some are yearly charges; others will necessitate fresh loans, interest and amortisation on which will be yearly charges. How much of these Count Preysing included we do not know; but we do know that preliminary estimates of the money required for such things are almost invariably largely exceeded in practice.

Naturally the biggest item of all was not included in Count Preysing's estimate—the restoration of the countries Germany has ruined. We need not trouble much about the thirst for indemnities. It means that Germany would have to reduce the seas powers, Britain and America, to such a condition that they were willing to buy Germany out of North France and Belgium. But North France and Belgium are going to do so many things for Germany already. They are to be retained; to be exchanged for the German colonies; to be exchanged for an indemnity in raw materials; to be exchanged for an indemnity in money; to be used to buy off the economic war. The thing is hardly worth discussing. Talk about indemnities may serve to amuse the masses—but nobody in Germany really believes in them. Certainly the Government does not. For it is introducing a law to prevent Germans after the war flying from Germany to escape their financial liabilities; a pretty clear proof that they know that Germany will not be a happy country to live in.

The Mandarin Problem.

Though we can well understand that there are good reasons why partial silence should be preserved in regard to the destruction of German submarines, many Britons have long since felt that the authorities at Home might from time to time give out certain information in regard to what has been accomplished in this direction, especially after a sufficient lapse of time making the information of no value to the enemy. Something of this character was done recently when the Prime Minister announced that at least 150 of these German pests had been accounted for. Of course, his statement was denied by the enemy Press, but now it is definitely vouches for by the publication by the Admiralty of the names of the commanders of the destroyed U-boats. Thus we are in one stroke vindicating our own claims and at the same time showing to the world what liars the Germans are. Everyone will be glad to see that the Admiralty carefully files the names of those Commanders who have been guilty of "particularly wanton and despicable outrages," and that special endeavours are made swiftly to terminate their active careers. What those measures are, we are not told, but if the average Britisher had his way these murderers—for that is precisely what they are—would terminate their careers on the end of a stout rope. Even that would be letting these human curs off lightly, but it would certainly prove effective in preventing them from doing further mischief.

Our Merchant Seamen.

The news that His Majesty the King has approved of a special medal for war services rendered by the Mercantile Marine, and also a special uniform for seamen, will be received with great satisfaction by the gallant officers and men of this useful service. It has long been felt that, having in view the good work done by them, some sort of tangible recognition should be given them, but for some reason or other the granting of these two marks of appreciation has been held over. Apparently the powers-that-be have at last had the knowledge forced upon them what the Mercantile Marine merit. It is, however, surprising that something of the sort has not been done long ago, for the work which our merchant seamen have performed since the outbreak of war has been beyond all praise, and it is only right and proper that this work should be recognised in a fitting manner. Much of it has been done quietly, and many of the gallant deeds which have been performed will never be known, but others have been done which cannot escape the notice of a grateful public, and it is gratifying to know that they are to be given some tangible recognition testifying to the services which they have rendered.

The German Way.

German "explorations" of the continued retreat of the Kaiser's borders are too funny for words. A few days ago the German public was let into the secret at a certain valuable point had been lost by a statement to the effect that the place "is now in front of our battle-front," while one of the German communiques which came to hand yesterday told the story of the retreat in these words:—"Between the Scarpe and the Somme, movements which were commenced on the night of September 2 were completed in accordance with plan." That these movements were backward movements is, of course, not mentioned. Now the Crown Prince enters the lists and, after referring to the German "elastic defence," he calmly says that "we do not want to annihilate our enemies, but only to hold our own." The idea of killing the enemy, which is, after all, the chief business of warfare, never occurs to the soft-hearted Crown Prince, of course. As for "holding our own," that is scarcely Street Improvement.

Reports from various flooded districts show that although the water has subsided rapidly, homeless and hungry sufferers are scattered in groups along the river banks, hoping to be fed by benevolent societies, many of which have already started to distribute cakes and rice to them.

DAY BY DAY.

IT IS MORE SECURE TO BE IN A STATE OF SUBJECTION THAN IN AUTHORITY.—Thomas a Kempis.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the most southern advance of the Germans towards Paris.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$1.15/16d.

Returned.

Among residents who returned to the Colony to-day are to Hon. Mr. M. I. Mea, the Rev. and Mrs. W. T. Featherston, Miss Hastings, Mr. A. Chapman and Mr. R. E. Belliss.

Motor Mishap.

A Chinese name Chong San, 18 years of age, has been sent to hospital suffering from injuries in the leg caused by being knocked down by motor-car No. 144 in Queen's Road Central, near the City Hall.

V. P. C. Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Victoria Recreational Club was held last night, being presided over by the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G. For the first time, we believe, in the history of the Club, the meeting was a private one, the Press not being admitted. We understand, however, that some interesting matters were discussed.

Alleged Misappropriation.

At the Police Court to-day a charge of misappropriation was preferred against a Chinese clerk employed in Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co. The defendant, it is alleged, was given \$3.101.68 to convey to the Hongkong Bank, together with the paying-in-book, but instead of proceeding to the bank he went back to his country. Late, the accused sent the paying-in-book through the parcel post to the firm and the suspicions of the police were aroused, and the defendant arrested. The case was remanded till next week.

An Assault Case.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning with assaulting another Chinese at the Yatman Theatre. Sergeant Murphy prosecuted. Complainant, in giving evidence, said that he went to the theatre on August 26. He was a cook. The defendant had a game with him in which the complainant lost nearly seventy of the Regular Police away to the Front. That's something in itself. I forgot to mention that they've got their own club where they've got to pay for everything as soon as they drink it. Of course, the Regular Police was a bit sore at first but they soon got over that and they're all as thick as thieves now if the attendance at the Club is to be reckoned on. Well, as I was saying, the other night they gave young Wilks that was a Sergeant o' theirs, and a smart one at that I'm told, a grand set-off to the front with some specifying and a fat cheque thrown in.

Lang Chai-kwong.

A rumour prevails here that Lang Chai-kwong has arrived at Amoy.

The Flood Victims.

Reports from various flooded districts show that although the water has subsided rapidly, homeless and hungry sufferers are scattered in groups along the river banks, hoping to be fed by benevolent societies, many of which have already started to distribute cakes and rice to them.

Street Improvement.

The inhabitants of the north part of the city (nearly all Manchurians) have agreed to the scheme of enlarging the streets by pulling down part of the houses, which no amount of dredging will hide from the German people introduced in the Assembly.

LETTERS FROM ROBBIE.

To His Nephew in France.

Hongkong, Sept. 5, 1918.

Dear Alick,

..... and Janet says I've to thank you very much for the field cap ye sent. Man, she likes the two wee buttons on the front. No wonder the Germans are getting fair tired of the war if they're compelled to wear things like that. It's only a woman that can wear a thing that's uncomfortable and pretend they like it, and goodness only knows no man, let alone a German, could look his best in a thing that looks like a cloth collar-box. But mind ye, as a souvenir it's in a class o' its own—that is if it could be framed.....

Aye, nearly half o' the Hongkong Force sailed last week and by this time will be nearer France than they've been for many a long day. But it was a poor turn-out; no less than a penny whistle to play them off. Aye, it's an awful thing, war. Of course the weather was bad and besides it couldn't be expected that folks with so much work o' Imperial interest on their hands could get off even for an hour. Aye, as I said before, war's an awful business. Man, I've seen some men whose hardest work here was raking in the cumshaws, getting a better send-off from the Chinese themselves..... Ye'll mind fine, no doubt, the Special Constables that was gotten up here when war broke out. Well, just after you went away they made a neat job o' the business and got a proper Police Reserve. No', speaking o' the rank and file, they've now got guns and revolvers and maxims and officers with silver swords to brighten things up. After that it was only a short step till a brassband and a mounted section was thrown in as a make-weight to speak for two maces, though we used to call them mastiffs in my young days. A fine body of men mind ye and they've been the life o' the place ever since they've been formed. For numbers they knock the old Volunteers into a cocked hat—six hundred strong, I'm told, and they've been mounted section was thrown in as a make-weight to speak for two maces, though we used to call them mastiffs in my young days. A fine body of men mind ye and they've been the life o' the place ever since they've been formed. For numbers they knock the old Volunteers into a cocked hat—six hundred strong, I'm told, and they've been

.....

Yours etc.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1918.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

PORTUGUESE, AND THE POLICE RESERVE.

To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Sir,—In your issue of yesterday

your correspondent "Britisher" invites me "to point out any Portuguese Colony where there exists a large British Sub-Colony."

It was not my intention to pursue this correspondence any further.

When I first sought the hospital on the columns of the Press my purpose was to endeavour to correct any false impression Mr. Jenkins might have created by his original statement: Beyond that I did not seek to create any arrangement between the communities living in harmonious relations together in this Colony. But with a view to furnishing the information desired by "Britisher" I just wish to be allowed to convey to him the fact that there is a very large British "Sub-Colony" in Portuguese East Africa, and in Lourenco Marques, the Capital, there are more than 1,500 Britishers.

Yours etc.

Hongkong, Sept. 6, 1918.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

He was on a mountain, and his weak's wages, a few pounds, were in his pocket. Passing a frontier he saw some "tits" to be described as them "buying a paragon. Well, if they could buy it, he could too! And so Thomas took some home (it was late when he got there), and putting the parcel on the slopes went to bed. Now it was his wife's custom to take him a cup of tea up on Sunday morning. But this time she was a bit late, and he, rather drier than usual, called out,

"Mary, arts bringing me any tea this mornin'?" "All right! I'll bring it directly," came the reply. But time went on and no tea. So Thomas called out again. After a strained tea minutes a distressed female, perspiring freely from every visible pore, with face, hands, and arms as black as a tinker, bounded the "cup o' tea" on to the chair beside the bed, with "There's th' tea, and if it's brings whom any more of you chips ther' hav to get up and make th' fire itself!" So much for his asparagus.

The drastic Canadian Order in Council by which all physically fit unmarried men of a certain age were taken for the army, no

matter what their claims to exemption, has been upheld by the Supreme Court, says the New York Evening Post. Had the decision been against the constitutionality of the draft act by Order in Council, a parliamentary session would hardly have been avoidable. The judgment shows how much flexibility the Canadian Constitution derives from the British, to which by the North America Act it must always be "similar in principle."

Of special interest are the arguments by which the Government repelled the defence of the expediency of the order. Some 40,000 men, in camp or some overseas, would have been affected by an adverse decision; and there was published a cable from the Canadian authorities in England declaring it is "most essential reinforcements should reach England at earliest possible moment."

Up to July 1 more than 82,500 men had been enrolled under the draft act, and it is hoped to reach the limit of 100,000 soon. The Alberta Court had decided against the power of the Council to amend the act, and two Dominion judges dissented from the majority opinion.

We Portuguese are all peace-lovers and hard workers and we are very sensitive, indeed, of the slightest act of kindness shown to us, but we will never beat our brows when abused.

Yours etc.

J. M. G.

[This correspondence is now closed.—Ed. H. K. T.]

Successful Chinese Student.

Keng Wang, the first Chinese at West Point since the graduation of two of his countrymen many years ago, was graduated twelfth highest in the 1919 class of 137 members whose commencement

was recently held a year ahead of time. Mr. Wang is a Princeton graduate of the class of 1915, and has made a record in both Princeton and West Point as a good student and a popular one.

His appointment to West Point was made possible by special Act of Congress in 1913, which provided for the entrance of two Chinese. Mr. L. S. Dau was chosen last year for the other appointment. This is the second time that Congress has extended the courtesy of West Point appointments to Chinese.

With the present necessity for saving coal and gas some attention might be given to the theory put forward some twenty years ago by Dr. Szwarczky for

cooking meat by cold. Precisely the same chemical and physical changes can be accomplished in

take place in cooking, he maintains, by exposing animal flesh to extreme cold. He applied his method to the preservation of

hams, and found them to be

as good as when fresh.

He then applied his method to

the preparation of all kinds of

meat, and found them to be

as good as when fresh.

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TROUBLESONE CHAIR COOLIES.

A Batch of Police Prosecutions.

The bearers of three chairs were summoned at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with refusing to accept Staff Inspector McEwen, H.K.P. (B.) as a fare. Inspector Garrod prosecuted.

Staff Inspector McEwen said that on the day in question he was in the Ice Co.'s premises and as he wished to go to the Bacteriological Institute in a chair, as it was raining heavily, he told his interpreter to go out and fetch a chair. The interpreter came back and said that although there were five chairs, none of them answered him. The Inspector then went out, and as they saw him they ran away. He took down the numbers and had them summoned.

His Worship fined each bearer \$5 in two of the cases, but that of chair No. 628 was remanded till next Friday, so as to enable Inspector Garrod to make investigations.

Two chair coolies were summoned for rushing at passengers at the foot of Wyndham Street. Inspector Garrod prosecuted.

Major W. P. Hammond, in giving evidence, said that he was in Wyndham Street on the date in question, together with his wife. He had engaged two chairs. His wife had gone into the first chair, and he was just going to get into the second chair, when someone behind him called out for a chair. The coolies picked up the chair, ran past him and nearly sent his chair "flying". He called out to an Indian constable and asked him to report the matter. Another chair came up and took witness, as they seemed anxious to take him as a fare.

His Worship fined each coolie \$3.

The drivers and bearers of twenty-seven other vehicles were fined various sums ranging between \$3 and \$6 for rushing at passengers soliciting fares and being improperly dressed whilst plying for hire.

Inspector Garrod prosecuted in all of the above cases.

THE COTTON REEL CASES.

Defendants Held to Have Acted Innocently.

At the Magistracy yesterday, the cases against three Chinese firms of false trade descriptions in regard to cotton reels were disposed of. The defendants were Ko Som Ming, 182, Queen's Road Central, represented by Mr. M. K. Lo; Kwong Heng Yick, 338, Queen's Road Central, represented by Mr. F. X. d'Almeida; and Messrs. The Sun Co., represented by Mr. Davidson. For the prosecution Mr. G. H. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, was also present.

Mr. Wolfe, in giving his decision, said he was satisfied that the false trade description had been applied in all cases, and having gone fully into the cases quoted by the Crown Solicitor he had come to the definite conclusion that he should discharge the defendant. He was satisfied that the defendants may not have complied with section A of sub section 2, yet he had no doubt they had acted innocently. In the cases quoted by the Crown Solicitor, except in one, the defendants had themselves done something to the goods, therefore committing an offence, but this was not so in these, where the defendants were only dealers. He (the Magistrate) made it clear that the defendants would not in future sell cotton reels under the same conditions.

In future no other persons could bring forward the plea that they had acted innocently, as the present cases had been widely reported. Mr. Wolfe further told the solicitors for the defence that the cotton reels would be returned to them and he asked them to warn their clients not to do the same thing in future.

Contractor Fined.

A contractor was fined \$25 for renovating flats in a house on Yen-Yu Lane without the permission of the Building Authority. Mr. O. S. is prosecuted on behalf of the P.W.D. The same contractor was fined a week ago

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.

No. 346 Sapper M. Wolfson, Engineer Company, is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Transfer.

No. 985 Gunner W. A. Webb is transferred to "D" Company, dated 3. 9. 18.

Leave.

Corpl. T. Neave, "D" Coy, is granted 6 weeks' leave, on Medical Certificate, from 8th September, 1918. Spr. E. A. Beaumont, Engineer Company, is granted 8 weeks' leave, from 11. 9. 18.

Ammunition.

Ammunition on payment will be issued in chargers. Both chargers and empty cases must be returned to the Quartermaster when the ammunition is expended.

Annual Musketry Course.

N.C.O.s and men over 50 years of age who elect to fire one special course for men over 50 will not fire with the remainder of their units. Special days will be allotted to them.

Artillery orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belcher's Battery:—

Tuesday, 10th Sept.—7.30 a.m. Eight Half Coy., New Layers Class only, 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy., Fall drill.

Thursday, 12th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy., New D.R.E. Class only.

Friday, 13th Sept.—7.30 a.m. Eight Half Coy., Fall drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy., New Layers Class only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

8th to 15th Sept.—

E. L. Manning Nightly—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.15 p.m. Electricians at 6.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—

Belcher, Lieut. Hall, Lyeehan, 2nd Lieut. Tiplleton, Stonemasons, Lieut. Stevenson.

Instructions for higher ratings and N.C.O.s and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belcher's at 6.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays, for all who have not passed the "Proficient" rate (1) examination. Class 2, at Belcher's at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N.C.O.s and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants, Overend and Parsons, R. E. and Sergt. Day, H. K.D.C. Class 3, at Lyeehan at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants, Belcher and White, R. E. and Sergt. Williams, H. K. D.O.

Infantry Orders.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan, state:—

Saturday, 7th September.—

Judging Distance. Platoons will parade as follows:—Fall in, ready to march off, at 200 yards Firing Point, King's Park Range, 2.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon, 3.15 p.m. No. 3 Platoon, half M. Gun Coy., Half Signalling Section, Half Mounted Section. 4.00 p.m. No. 1 Platoon, 4.45 p.m. No. 4 Platoon.

Dress, Drill order.

Monday, 9th Sept.—5.30 p.m. At Headquarters, T. E. T. Dress, Drill order.

Thursday, 12th Sept.—5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables, Dress, Drill order without rifles.

SIGNALLING SECTION.

Tuesday, 9th Sept.—5.15 p.m. Parade at Headquarters, T. E. T. Dress, Drill order (Rifles, belt, side-arms and pouches).

RECRUITS.

Monday, 9th and Friday, 13th Sept.—5.30 p.m. Recruits of all units, except "D" Company, on Murray Parade Ground, under Sergt. Orberry (Monday) and Edmonds (Friday). Dress, Drill order.

DETAIL.

On duty 16th September, No. 2 Platoon; 14th September, No. 3 Platoon, Mounted S. and Sig. S. C.; 18th September, No. 4 Platoon; 22nd September, No. 5 Platoon.

Orderly Officer for week ending 8th Sept., Lieut. Kennett; for week ending 15th Sept., Lieut. Bees.

Next for duty, Lieut. Branch.

Cadet Orders.

Orders for Cadet Company by 3rd Lieut. J. E. W. Beard state:—

Leave.

Cadet S. Traiman is granted leave from 11.9.18. until the 31st October.

Strength.

Joined Cadet C. O. Cropley and posted to No. 3 Section.

Parades.

Wednesday, 11th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 17 and 18. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 12th Sept.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 15 and 16. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 14th Sept.—5.30 p.m. No. 3 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course, Part 3. Practices 1 and 2. Sections fall in at Headquarters to proceed to Sai Wan.

ROYAL SILVER WEDDING.

Queen Mary's Thanks to Hongkong.

The following letter has been received by Lady May:—

Buckingham Palace, 17th July, 1918.

Dear Lady May,

With reference to your tele-

gram of the 25th June, the Queen

desires me to-day that she has

received from the manager of the

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking

Corporation a Cheque for \$1,025,

being the gift of three hundred

and fifty-one women of Hongkong

to Her Majesty on the occasion

of Their Majesties' Silver

Wedding.

The Queen is deeply touched

by the kind thought which has

prompted this present, and Her

Majesty will be glad if, in

conveying to the donors her warm

thanks for their generosity, you

will assure them how highly she

appreciates this token of their

loyalty and devotion.

The Queen will be pleased to

apportion this money to some

deserving Charities in which she

takes a special interest.

I am,

Yours Sincerely,

EDWARD WALLINGTON.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

There is no substitute for any Dairy Product.

FRESH MILK

is both Food and Drink.

Children must have it—adults should have it.

FRESH CREAM

is concentrated food.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

"ARROW" COLLARS & SHIRTS.

LOOK WELL. WEAR WELL. AND ARE WELL MADE.

TRADE ARROW TRADE CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.

There are

15 EXCITING EPISODES

in the great
new serial picture

THE HIDDEN HAND

Episodes one and two
will be shown on

SEPTEMBER 12th.

STEAMER FOR HIDDEN GUNS SEARCHED.

Customs Men and Firearms Plot.

The Manila Daily Bulletin of

August 21, states:—

Another search, the second

made by customs secret service

men aboard the Spanish steamer

"Arnos," lying in Manila Bay, was

the only known development

yesterday in the plot to smuggle

firearms into the city which was

nipped in the bud on Tuesday,

when detectives Watson and

Sullivan of the city secret service,

arrested Joquin Boso, the alleged

ring-leader of the smuggling gang.

The first search of the "Arnos"

was instituted on August 9th,

when customs men confiscated

several hundred pesos worth of

goods which were not included in

the steamer's store list.

These goods are now being held at the

customs house pending investigation

by the secretary of protest and appeals of the Bureau

of customs.

At that time the customs men

searched with great care for a

large number of unlicensed revolvers

which, according to information

they had previously received,

members of the crew had

purchased in Barcelona.

And in connection with the

story published yesterday morning

<p

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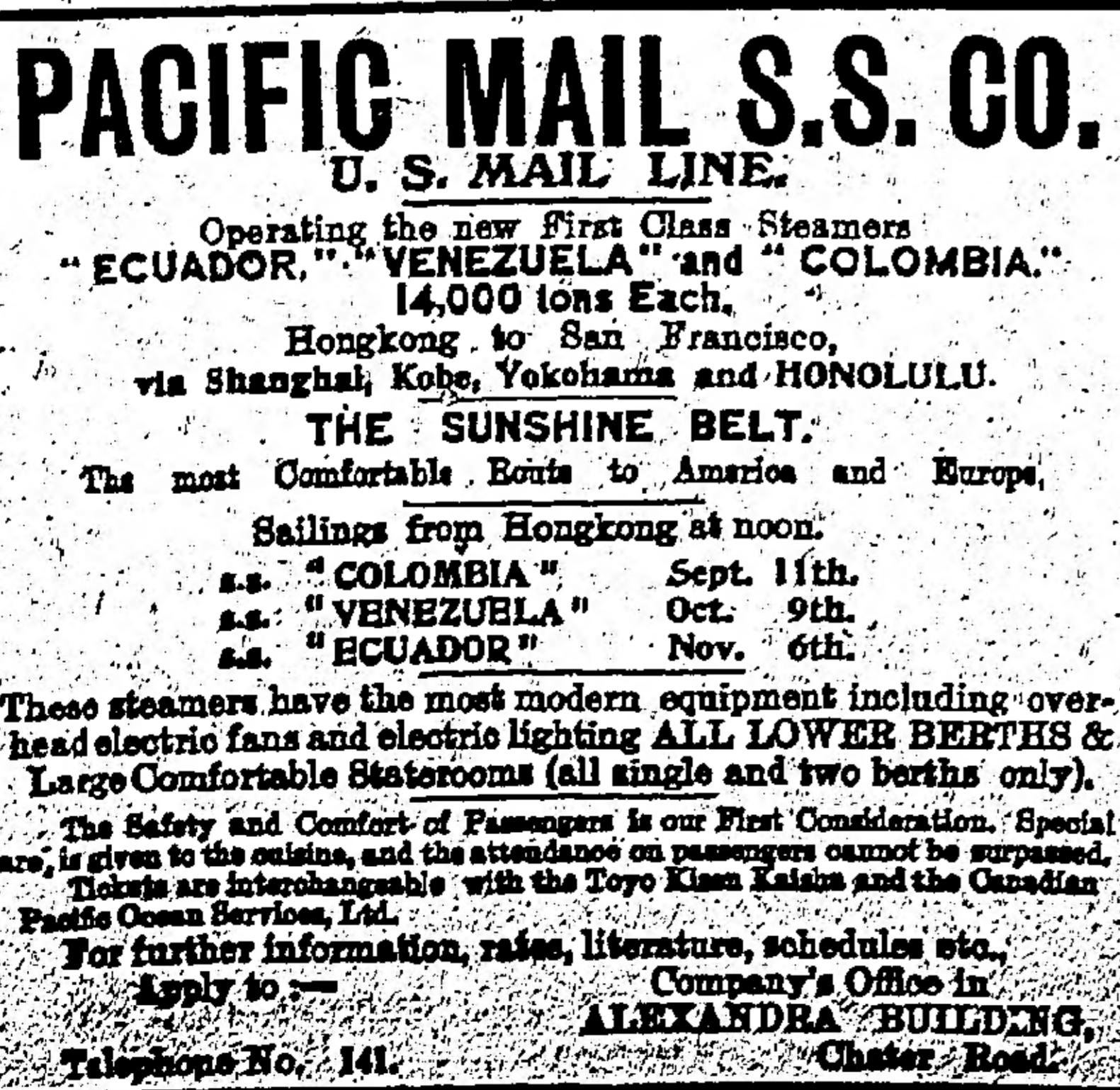
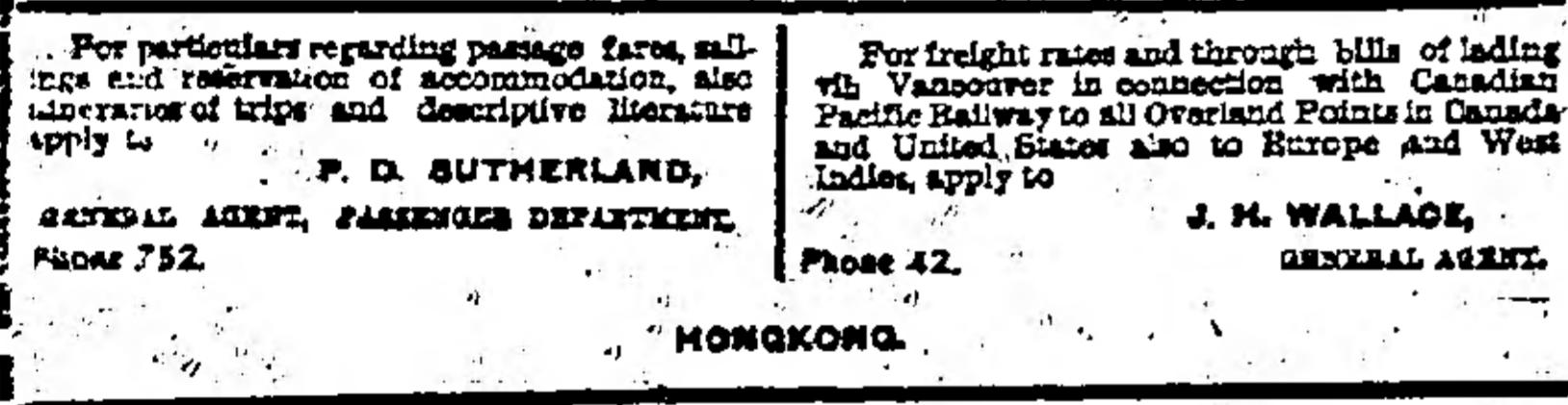
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LONDON & BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG,
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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"Iyo Maru" 12,300 "Kitano Maru" 15,930 "Nikkō Maru" 9,500 "Aki Maru" 12,300	SATUR. 7th Sept. at 11 a.m. TUES. 17th Sept. at 11 a.m. SAT. 14th Sept. at 11 a.m. SATUR. 19th Oct. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	"Nagato Maru" 9,000	TUESDAY, 17th Sept.
LONDON	OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID & MARSEILLES.	
MELBOURNE	DELAGARAH BAY, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY 14TH TOWNSEND, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, VICTORIA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.	
NEW YORK	VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & CALCUTTA.	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.
BOMBAY	VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.	
CALCUTTA		

1 Omitting Shanghai &/or Moji. Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, ETC.-SEATTLE VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, TOKAI, SHIMIZU AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificently and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru", "Kashima Maru", each of over 30,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

1 * Fushimi Maru WED., 11th Sept., at daylight.
Kashima Maru THURS., 19th Sept., at 11 a.m.

1 Omitting Manila Eastbound. For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA. Telephone Nos. 292 & 293. B. MORI, Manager.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong. Subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TEIYO MARU	22,000	8th Sept.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	2nd Oct.
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st Oct.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th Nov.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDEAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANJO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	1st November.

KIYO MARU 17,000 9th January.

Steamers interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager. KING'S BUILDINGS, Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG AND SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY. The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN, Hongkong, York Buildings. Managing Agents.

CHINA MAIL S.S. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS, "NANKING" "CHINA" (15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st. "CHINA" September 7th, at 1 p.m.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent, Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.

ELLERMAN LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents, or to HILLIS & CO., CANTON, Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

General Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers To Sail.

SHANGHAI Pacting 5th Sept. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI Sunning 5th Sept. at 5 p.m.SHANGHAI Yingchow 7th Sept. at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN Huichow 13th Sept. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE-PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWINE, Agents.

Telephone No. 36. Hongkong Sept. 4, 1918.

SHIPPING NEWS.

Large Dock Leased. One of the leading shipbuilding firms on the lower reaches of the Clyde has made an offer to the Greenock Harbour Board for the lease of the Greenock Gravel Graving Dock for a period of ten years, and the offer has been accepted, subject to the Trustees having power to grant the lease. It is gratifying to know that private venture has seen fit to make use of this the most important dry dock in Greenock, which for many years has been used only by the various shipbuilders and engineers in the district, none of which have utilised it to its fullest extent. The revenue from the lease of the dock will be much in excess to the Trust of the earning heretofore.

Proposed Rise in Freight Tariff.

There exists a rather wide difference in the freight rates between liners and optional steamers, and extra steamers on the N. Y. K. Calcutta line, as on the other services. Accordingly, complaints are heard from such exporters as ship their goods on board an extra steamer. The N. Y. K., taking the above-mentioned fact into consideration, has decided to raise the freight on general merchandise to Y60 per ton alike by liners, optionals, and extras with a rebate of 10 per cent. after consultation with the British-India and the Indian-China Freight Conferences. The revised tariff is to be operative from November 1st. The way, are quoted at Y48 both by liners and optionals and at Y53 by extras.

Harvest for Underwriters.

A London correspondent says underwriters are reaping a golden harvest, but how long some of the younger concerns will last is a question which is exercising the minds of the older professionals. I hear of the success attending the up to date methods of a prominent marine insurance manager, whose ideas do not altogether bow to convention and etiquette, but nevertheless bring to his shareholders "fat dividends." So busy has the underwriting room been that recently the directors vacated the board room, which was converted into a sort of ante-room for the waiting brokers. The chairs were requisitioned for the other officers, and the directors continued the board meeting all seated on the tables and desks, the chairman conducting the proceedings from the dignified seat he found on the "club fender."

Looking Ahead. Bearing upon indications which have been given from time to time of the intention of British shipping lines to prepare for eventualities in competition after the war, the London correspondent of a contemporary cites the Cunard Line. He says that apart from the huge buildings which is to be erected for the company at New York, plans are fructifying for similar large offices as San Francisco and Vancouver to deal with "Pacific" services. Furthermore, he avers that other enterprises are contemplated in Wellington (New Zealand) and in Australia. From which facts he forms the opinion that the energetic and far-seeing directors and managers of the Cunard Steamship Company contemplate vast expansions of their services. In this connection it is of interest to recall the fact that Messrs. Furness, Withy and Co., Ltd., have also put up a pretentious series of offices in New York, known as "Furness House."

Norway Getting Ready. Norway, which has been very badly hit by the war in the matter of her "Mercantile Marine," is obviously not going to stand still, and some very interesting reports are current in shipping circles concerning the operations of Norwegian interests in the United States. Negotiations have been in progress for some time past for the acquisition of a large tract of land in New Jersey, where it is proposed to lay out one of the largest shipyards in the world for the purpose of building merchant tonnage for Norway. As the demands on the steel supplies of America at the present time are very heavy, it is doubtful whether any progress can be made while the war lasts, but the new departure, in view of the offering for sale of some of the Norwegian contracts placed with British yards, is very interesting and points to the United States becoming a very large shipbuilding nation in the future. The scheme, if successful, will revolutionize the shipping industry.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

FOR Steamship On

MANILA Loongsang Fri. 6th Sept. at 3 p.m.

HAIPHONG Taksang Sun. 8th Sept. at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI Wingsang Fri. 13th Sept. at 4 p.m.

MANILA Yuensang Fri. 13th Sept. at 3 p.m.

TIENSIN Chipping Sat. 14th Sept. at 4 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE-This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but will be re-opened as soon as possible.

Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans and a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE-The "YAN WAERWICK" leaves approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, is fully equipped throughout with Electric Light and Fans and a.s.o. carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE-This line is approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes twice a week. It carries a limited amount of passenger baggage.

MANILA LINE-A weekly service is maintained to Manila by vessel with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE-Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Colombo when bound to other ports.

BORNEO LINE-One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kedah, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE-4 sailings per month from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Cheloo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

HEAD OFFICE-65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE ALLIED ONSLAUGHT.

The situation at Lens.

London, Sept. 4.

The position at Lens appears to be that the British advanced guards are in the western and south-western parts of the city, which the enemy abandoned, but owing to gas traps, etc., progress must be very cautious. It should be remembered in this connection that Sir Douglas Haig never claims the capture of a position until he has consolidated it.

Reuter learns that the British have captured Moevres and have crossed the Nord Canal on a three mile front, reaching from the western outskirts of Neuville Bourguoval to the north-western part of Havrincourt Wood, both of which are north-east of Ypres.

The advance towards Cambrai is at present a most dangerous manoeuvre for the enemy, because the loss of Cambrai would certainly mean the loss of Douai, whose fall would make holding Lille very difficult. Moreover the loss of Cambrai would mean the fall of St. Quentin, which in turn would make the retention of Great St. Gobain heights, between La Fere and the Ailette, impossible. It is worth reiterating that the German line on the west front really depends on the retention of these heights, which General Mangin's advance also threatens.

Allies Marassing the Enemy.

London, Sept. 4.

Reuter's correspondent writes on Wednesday morning from the British Headquarters: The great pursuit of the retreating Germans continues. The German rearguards are quite unable to check our galloping up batteries, which frequently fire on masses moving eastward at point-blank range. We appear to have reached the outskirts of Moevres. Skin fighting is probable here as this is a village connecting the new switch-line with the main Hindenburg line, with which it is linked by a redoubt covering a square mile. As, however, we occupy Bussy and Inchy it should not be difficult to turn the Moevres position by coming down the rear thereof. Last evening we were reported to be entering Ypres. We established posts along the western bank of the Nord Canal. The opposite side of the canal does not appear to hold in strength, but is simply stiff with machine-guns.

The floods caused by the enemy damming the Sence-Scarpe Canal increased yesterday, but did not seriously hinder our progress. The amount of enemy war material to be cleared up in the territory over which we have swept is immense. The enemy had no time to destroy all the canal crossings. We rounded up yesterday over 2,600 prisoners, and 22 field-guns. The booty at Hesbroug St. Vaast, in addition to that already captured, included two 4.2 howitzers. News this morning is that General Plumer's army advanced another 1,500 yards in the region of Lamotte.

The German Version.

London, Sept. 4.

A wireless German official message states: "We withdrew on Monday night our troops in the line of Arleux, Moevres and Manancourt. We repulsed four French attacks against the high ground between Campagne and Bussy. We repulsed, after bitter hand to hand fight, renewed French, American and Italian attacks between the Ailette and the Aisne."

Preparing for Retreat.

Paris, Sept. 4.

The "Petit Parisien" reports that some German generals have had several retreating positions prepared and strongly fortified at the frontier. The paper remarks on the fact of the German Staff having considered that retreat is the best, as proof of the Allies' victory, and the enemy's anxiety.

The Crown Prince Talks.

Amsterdam, Sept. 4.

The German Crown Prince in an interview said: The enemy's onset continues and we are withdrawing in accordance with a system of elastic defence. The withdrawal has been misinterpreted in Germany, owing to the numerous successes, but it must not be forgotten that we are waging a war of defence and don't want to annihilate our enemies, but only hold our own.

The Work of the Aeroplanes.

London, Sept. 3.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says: Our aeroplanes worked all day long in front of the advancing, battle-line, while observation balloons followed closely. Large formations of hostile machines frequently attacked our airmen, who persisted in their various tasks of maintaining contact with the infantry, artillery, and tanks and bombed and machine-gunned hostile troops and transport. They also silenced anti-tank guns and dropped supplies of small-arm ammunition to the infantry in the forward zone. In much air-fighting we destroyed ten hostile and drove down two uncontrollable. Twenty British are missing. We dropped twenty-four tons of explosives during the day and night.

TRADE UNIONISTS AND PEACE.

London, Sept. 4.

The Trade's Union Congress passed, by an overwhelming majority, a resolution calling for the war aims of the Labour and Socialist parties of the Central powers in answer to the Inter-Allied labourites' war aims cabled on February 24. The resolution further urged the Government to start peace negotiations immediately the enemy voluntarily or compulsorily evacuated France and Belgium.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

London, Sept. 4.

A Palestine official message says: Since 14th August activity has mainly been confined to aerial raids on the Hedjaz Railway, patrol encounters eastward of the Jordan and raids. The Arabs continue their raids on the Hedjaz Railway. They repelled a Turkish attack on Akman, killing and wounding fifty and prisoner ten.

FEDERATION OF AUSTRIAN STATES.

London, Sept. 4.

Hoping to escape the difficulties created by the movement for the independence of the oppressed nationalities of Austria-Hungary the Austrian Government is actively working out a scheme of a federation of states, greatly to the disgust and resentment of the Magyars and Germans.

GERMAN TROOPS MUTINY.

Christiania, Sept. 4.

The indiscipline of German troops in Esthonia has just become manifest at Fellin, where hundreds of soldiers looted and murdered. Officers were powerless to maintain order. At Revel 200 German soldiers and sailors mutinied in the same way.

(Continued on Page M.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

How Army Boots Are Made.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A MACAO SENSATION.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir.—With reference to the "tale" which you reproduced under the above head in your issue of the 23rd August, I informed you in my letter of the following day that I was writing immediately on the matter to His Lordship the Bishop of Macao and the Police Authorities at Shanghai. I am now forwarding you for favour of publication a reply which I received some days ago from the Very Rev. J. da Costa Nunes, Vicar Capitular of Macao. I intended to hold it until receipt of the reply from Shanghai, but as the latter will probably not reach me for another week or more, I am now sending this letter separately.

When I forward you the reply from Shanghai, I shall take the opportunity to comment generally on the reproduction by otherwise reliable newspapers of disgusting calamities of this nature, which are in most cases originally invented and published by insignificant anti-clerical news-sheets in this very hope of reproduction by responsible newspapers read by a wider and more influential public.—I am yours etc.

AN IRISH CATHOLIC.

Hongkong, 5 Sept., 1918.

(Enclosure).

Macao, 28th August, 1911.

Dear Sir.—Before answering your kind letter of the 25th instant (received yesterday) allow me to present my hearty thanks for your noble defence of the Portuguese Catholic Clergy.

The "Hongkong Telegraph" repeating the story published by the "Shanghai Gazette" about a crime which is said to have been committed in "Ponta de Barca" makes it to be understood that the case had occurred in Macao. This is absolutely false. There is not in this colony any place called "Ponta de Barca" and no murder whatever was committed by any priest in this colony.

Is it possible that the event occurred in Portugal? The crime is so repugnant and its circumstances as related by the "Shanghai Gazette" are so loathsome that I have no doubt in assuring you that I believe it to be simply a forgery prepared against the Catholic Clergy. I suppose the calumny was transcribed from some Portuguese newspaper especially designed to invent false tales that may hurt the prestige of the Catholic Church.

I have taken the trouble to go carefully through several reliable Home newspapers, but could not find any trace of such a story; and, naturally, if the event had really happened, it would have such a publicity and would have spread in such a way, that all the newspapers would have related it. I have already instructed my lawyer at Hongkong (Mr. Leo d'Almada e Ostro) to deny the calumny so published by the "Hongkong Telegraph."

Receiving my thanks for your letter and for your kind inter-

I am,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. DA COSTA NUNES,
Vicar Capitular.

KEEP CHILDREN WELL DURING HOT WEATHER.

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera, infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery, and stomach troubles are rife at this time and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness. The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the home feels safe. The occasional use of the tablets prevents stomach and bowel trouble, or if trouble comes suddenly—it generally does—the tablets help bring the baby safely through. They are sold by chemists, dealers, or by mail at 50 cents per box.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH,
100 Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong.

NOTHING LIKE LEATHER.

How Army Boots Are Made.

The Army boot is a wonderful thing, and one on which a tremendous amount of thought and care has been bestowed. Only the very best and most durable leather is used for the British Army boots, for not only have the wearing properties to be considered, but the resistance to ankle-deep water-soaked trenches must not be forgotten. Tommy's foot wear is made from very good chrome-tanned leather. Unlike the average civilian boot what is called the "front" of the army boot is cut all in one piece, right from the toe to the heel, and scamed up at the back. The toe contains amongst other things, a plate of hard iron, which is nailed on underneath.

Not only have we supplied our own army and navy needs—and these have run into many millions of pairs—but British factories have been kept continuously at top speed to cope with the demands of the Allied Armies. Indeed, nothing in the way of army supplies has been more remarkable—with the exception of the output of munitions—than the enormous quantities of boots which have been made in this country for the troops of our Allies.

The gigantic efforts which the town of Northampton itself has made to supply the combined needs of our fighting men reads more like a romance than a matter-of-fact record of war-time boot-making. Before the war Northampton made no pretence of supplying army footwear. The country districts did most of the Government work, and the quantity was about 250,000 to 300,000 pairs a year. Northampton had, therefore, to start entirely afresh, and the task was tremendous.

According to the "Shear and Leather News" of about 28,000,000 pairs which the R.A.C.D. Boots Department at first demanded from all sources, Northampton produced the great total of 105,000 pairs weekly, or about one-fourth of the whole output of the country. There were British, Serbian, French, Russian, and Italian boots, besides those for the Belgians, Italian Red Cross, mountain service, marching boots for Marines, a thigh boot for sailors—that you could almost float in, field service knee boots, short-footed boots for Gurkhas, sandals for native West African soldiers, and Indians, boots for the Flying Corps, powder magazine boots with felt soles, mosquito boots for our soldiers fighting in tropical countries, and every variety of boots needed in warfare one can possibly imagine.

Is it possible that the event occurred in Portugal? The crime is so repugnant and its circumstances as related by the "Shanghai Gazette" are so loathsome that I have no doubt in assuring you that I believe it to be simply a forgery prepared against the Catholic Clergy. I suppose the calumny was transcribed from some Portuguese newspaper especially designed to invent false tales that may hurt the prestige of the Catholic Church.

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Receiving my thanks for your letter and for your kind inter-

I am,
Dear Sir,
Yours faithfully,
J. DA COSTA NUNES,
Vicar Capitular.

INDIAN CORN IN HISTORY.

How Army Boots Are Made.

Probably came to Northern Red Men from South America.

Nothing could be more romantic than the true story of Indian corn yet we have been in the habit of paying no attention to it, or, when we did notice it, of confusing it with many different sorts of grain, writes Esther Matson, in "St. Nicholas Magazine."

Strange to say, no one can tell

THE PETROGRAD MURDER.

Fears for a Former Hongkong Officer.

In connection with the murder of Captain Cromie, Naval Attaché at the British Embassy at Petrograd, by Bolshevik troops, which was reported by telegram to have taken place on Saturday of last week, there appears to be some reason for believing that this is the same officer who was so well-known in Hongkong during 1913 and 1914. "Who's Who" contains the following information regarding the career of Commander Francis Newton Allen Cromie:—"D.S.O. 1916; Kt. of St. George, Chevalier Legion d'Honneur; commanding E. 19 and English fleet in the Baltic since 1910; midshipman, 1898; with Bardsur brigades in Seymour's Expedition, 1900 (China medal, Peking class, despatches); Sub. Lt. 1901; Lt. 1903; entered submarine service, 1903; Humans Society medal trying to save a man overboard from A. 3, 1906; command of H.M.S. Onyx and 111. fleet submarines, 1911-12; Roario and China fleet submarines, 1913-14; commissioned E. 19, August 1915 (4th class); St. Vladimir with swords; forced a passage into the Baltic, 10th September, 1915; entirely suspended German traffic in the Baltic for one week, October, 1915 (St. Anne, 2nd. Class); sank German cruiser "Udina," 7th November, 1915 (St. George's Cross); promoted to Commander, D. S. O.

Captain Cromie was very well-known in Hongkong, and, with his wife, took a prominent part in the amateur theatricals of the Colony. There was much regret felt when he left to take part in operations in a more active theatre of war. Mrs. Cromie when in Hongkong was a very good tennis player, both she and her husband taking a conspicuous part in all outdoor games. Captain Cromie's father was, before his death, a Captain in the Hampshire Regiment.

The telegram containing news of the murder does not give any initials of Captain Cromie, but from his recent association with Russia it is only too possible that the victim is the officer mentioned above.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Alexander Mrs C.
Adamson A.
Bauke Miss M.
Blandy Mrs M.
Bond Master G.
Byrly Miss B.
Bisterford A.
Busto O.H.
Burritt E.E.
Bachelor Miss R.A.
Bellios R.E.
Bryant Miss H.
Bung T.Z.
Chapman A.
Couch Miss E.
Coope Miss M.
Coxon A.J.
Clayton Mr. & Mrs.
Clegg Mr. & Mrs.
Choy Yuk-tsun.
Chen.
Chen Chien-chen Mr. & Mrs.
Chen Chin San.
Chen Mrs.
Chow Y.C.
Chow Jun Ching.
Da Silva J.M.B.
Dodge A.C.
Edgar Miss.
Ewing Mr. & Mrs.
F.J.O.
Hill Miss S.
Esmaili A.E.
Ferger Miss N.
Fetherstonhaugh Mr. & Mrs.
& Mr. W.
Funk Mr. & Mrs.
Gardiner Miss G.
Fong Y.K.
Fong Mrs.
Glaesemann Mrs. & Dr. G.T.
Hastings Mrs. & Dr.
Howard Mr. & Mrs.
Hudson C.A.
Howard Mrs. H.
Howard Mrs. H.
Howard Mrs. G.
Hooper Miss M.M.
Ho. Ho C.T.
Jackie Miss M.A.
Kirby Miss M.A.

Kan Mrs.
Koo Sheng-ien.
Kun Ms & Mrs.
Lawrence Mr. & Mrs. J.H.
Lewellyn F.B.
Lyon W.H.
Langill Miss F.H.
Li Huan M.A.
Li Ping-cheng.
Li York-tong.
Li Yen Ming.
McGrath Miss M.T.
McGrath Mr. G.
McMillan Mrs. C.M.
Miller Mrs. J.V.
Moore Mr. & Mrs. D.K.
Mulligan Miss E.
McLennan Mrs. H.C.
Meekins Mr. & Mrs.
R.T.
Minty Mrs. S.J.
Mows Fung Miss E.
Naylor O.
Nedlands Rev.
Preston J.T.C.
Patton Miss L.
Parke Rev. & Mrs.
Parker Rev. & Mrs.
Peterson H.
Robbitt Miss E.F.
Robinson Miss G.
Robinson Mr. & Mrs. T.
Skelton Miss V.S.
Souter Miss G.
Shan T.T.
Soo.
Todd Mr. & Mrs. G.T.
Traver Miss F.
Wain Mrs. Florence.
Wain Mr. & Mrs. L.
Willis Mr. & Mrs.
Wylie Mr. & Mrs.
Wylie Mr. & Mrs. J.B.
Wan Miss.
Wong T.M.
Wong P.F.
Wong Miss.
Yen C.C.
Yen T.S.
Yiung J.H.
Zelato S.M.

Tribute to War Labourers.
Officers' house from the Frost family to the Scots—bearing powers displayed by the Indian and Chinese labourers with the troops in France. They are over the first to do this.

Mobile hospitals sent to fallow areas as a measure of self-protection.

The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation has

ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

A Case from Yamnati.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Magistrate this afternoon, before Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, with robbery with violence at 15, Arthur Street, Yamnati. Inspector Gerard prosecuted.

Dr. E. McFarlane said at the Bacteriological Institute on Aug. 23, he received from Sergeant Murphy a sealed package containing a chopper (produced). He examined it and found human blood on it. On August 22, he received from a Chinese detective a cotton singlet and two pairs of trousers. He did not find any human blood on these.

Questioned by Inspector Gerard, witness replied that the singlet might have been washed. The blood on the chopper was quite recent.

Chinese detective No. 104 gave evidence to the effect that on August 21, he and another Chinese were proceeding to Kowloon City in rickshas, when they saw the defendant emerging from a lane. He heard the other Chinese say something. He went forward, seized the defendant and cautioned him and told him he was a prisoner, saying that he was going to arrest him for being concerned in a burglary and wounding a woman which took place at 15, Arthur Street that morning. The defendant asked the detective if he would be shot. The detective replied in the negative. Later on he accused the detective of not telling him truthfully what happened to the woman. At the time of the arrest of the defendant he was wearing a singlet and two pairs of trousers which were wet but the lower part was wetter than the upper part. He took the man to Kowloon City Police Station and reported him to Inspector Davies. He then took the defendant to the Yamnati Police Station. On August 22, at about 4 p.m. Sergeant Murphy told him to bring the clothes to the Government Bacteriological Institute.

In reply to Inspector Gerard, witness said that the singlet and trousers were the only clothes the defendant used. He saw the man coming out of the lane.

MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, June 13, 1918.

SUTHER MEAT.

食肉

	Cts.
Beef Sirloin—Mei Lung Pa	lb. 24
Prime Cut	24
Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk	24
Roast—Shiu	24
Breast—Ngau Nam	20
Soup—Tong Yuk	24
Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa	24
do. Sirlion—Ngau Lau	30
Sausages—Ngau Cheung	No. 1 26
Bullock's Brains—No.	per set 10
Tongue, fresh—Ngau Li	each 50
do. corned—Ham Ngau Li	60
Head—Ngau Tai	1.00
Heart—Ngau Sum	4b. 13
Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin	20
Feet—Ngan Keuk	each 10
Kidneys—Ngau Yiu	10
Tail—Ngau Mei	20
Liver—Ngau Kon	lb. 13
Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To	6
Calves' Head & Feet—Ngan-tsi-tan-keuk	set \$1.00
Mutton Chop—Young Pei Kwe	lb. 28
Leg—Young Pei	28
Shoulder—Young Shau	26
Saddle—Young On Yek	29
Pigs' Chittlings—Chu Chong	4
Brains—Chu No	per set 3
Foot—Chu Keuk	lb. 14
Fry—Chu Chap	20
Head—Chu Tai	18
Heart—Chu Sam	each 10
Kidneys—Chu Yiu	10
Liver—Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop—Chu Pei Kwe	24
Leg—Chu Pei	28
Loin—Chu Yau	21
Fat or Lard—Chu Yau	21
Sheeps' Head and Feet—Young Tau Keuk	set 65
Heart—Young Sam	each 9
Kidneys—Young Yiu	13
Liver—Young Kon	lb. 28
Sucking Pigeon—order—Chu Tsai	—
Suet, Beef—Shang Ngau Yau	20
Mutton—Shang Young Yau	26
Veal—Ngau Tsai Yek	20
Sausages—Ngau Tsai Cheung	No. 1 20

FISH

海鮮

	Cts.
Barbel—Ka Yo	26
Bream—Pin Yu	18
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yo	18
Carp—Li Yu	22
Catfish—Chik Yu	14
Codfish—Moo Yu	16
Crabs—Hai	18
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu	16
Dab—Sha Mang Yu	32
Dace—Wong Mei Lep	10
Dog Fish—Ti To Sha	10
Eels, Conger—Hoi Man	14
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu	18
Yellow—Wong Sin	34
Frogs—Tin Kai	36
Garoupa—Shek Pan	44
Gudgeon—Pak Kap Yu	17
Herrings—Tso Pak	22
Halibut—Cheung Kwan Kap	22
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu	20
Loach—Wu Yu	26
Lobsters—Lung Ha	29
Mackerel—Chi Yu	22
Monk Fish—Mong Yu	34
Mullet—Chai Yu	16
Oysters—Shang Ho	18
Parrot Fish—Kai Kung Yu	14
Perch—Tau Lo	18
Pike—Fa Pau Fong	18
Plaice—Pan Yu	16
Pomfret, Black—Hal Chong	28
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong	32
Prawns—Ming Ha	24
Ray—Pai Pa Sha	10
Rock Fish—Shek Kau Kuan	15
Roach—Chun Yu	14
Salmon—Ma Yau	32
Shark—Shu Yu	8
Skate—Po Yu	8
Shrimps—Ha	25
Snapper—Lap Yu	28
Solea—Tat Sha Yu	28
Tench—Wan Yu	18
Turbot—Cho How Yu	18
Tartlet, small, fresh water—Keng Yu	80

FRUITS

菓子

	Cts.
Almonds—Bang Yan	35
Apple (California)—Kam Shan Ping Kho	18
do. Chefoo—Tsi Chun Ping Kho	18
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—San Shing Heung Chiu	5
do. (fridies), Macao—San Heung Chiu	5
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lai	11
Carambola—Young To	10
Coconuts—Ye Tee	each 10
Grapes—Po Tai Tse	lb. 28
Lemons, China—Ling Mung	8
do. America—Kam Shan Ling Mung	each 7
Lichees Dried, (small stones)—Lai Ohi Kon	lb. 28
do. Fresh	—
Oranges (Canton), Sweet—Shan-chang Tim Ching	—
do. Sweet	—
Pears (American)—Kun San Shoot Lay	14
do. (Canton), Cookin—Tsi Li	10
Peanuts—Ye Sheng	10
Persimmons, large—Hung Tse	12

VEGETABLES, &c.

菜

Artichokes—Ah Chi Chouk	—
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin Tau	lb. 4
do. (French) Shanghai—Shemng Hai Pin	9
Sprout—Nga Tsoi	lb. 4
do. Long—Tau Kok	9
Beet Root—Hung Tsoi Tau	8
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa	7
Brinjals, Green—Ching Yun Kwa	5
do. Red—Hung Ke	5
do. Shanghai—Ye Tsoi	16
Cabbage, Chinese, (common)—Kai Tsoi	8
Carrot Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun	—
Carrots—Kam Shun	8
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Tsoi	9
Chillies Dried—Kao Lat Chiu	25
do. Red—Hung Fa Chiu	12
do. Green—Ching Lat Chiu	6
Curry Stuff, English—Ke Li Chia Liu	10
Cucumbers—Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic—Sun Tsoi	lb. 3
Ginger, young—Sun Kee Keung	8
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan	45
Indian Corn—Suk Mai	each 6
Lettuce—Young Shang Tsoi	1
Water Chestnut—Ma Tsai	lb. 5
Mandarin—Kwai Lam Ma Tai	8
Mushrooms, Fresh—Shang Tsoi Ku	36
Musk Melon Amer—Kam-san Hong Kwa	each
Oakroes	lb. 10
Onions Bomboy—Young Chong Tsoi	8
do. Green—Shang Chong Tsoi	5
do. Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Chung Tsoi	6
Parsley—Kun Tsoi	lb. \$1.20
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu	lb. 3
do. Shanghai—Sheung-hoi Shu Tsoi	—
do. Japanese—Yut Pan Shu Tsoi	3
do. American—Fa Ki Shu Tsoi	8
do. Foochow—Foo-chow Shu Tsoi	—
Pumpkin—Tong Kwa	3
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tsoi	6
Rhubarb (Fresh)—Tei Wong	—
Sage—Tse So	7
Shallots—Kon Chong Tsoi	4
Spinach—Yin Tsoi	4
Tomatoes—Fan Ke	8
Taros—Wu Tsoi	4
Turnips Punti (Long)—Lo Pak	4
do. English—Young Lo Pak	5
Vegetable Marrow—Chit Kwa	5
do. (American)—Kam-san Chit Kwa	—
Water Cress—Ssi Young Tsoi	18
Lily root—Lin Ngau	5
Yams—Te Shu	6
English—Young Kan Choi	—
Tau	—
Plantain—Tai Chin	2
Plums—Swatow, Hung Lai	—
Pumelo, Shan—Ohim Lo Yau	each 11
do. Shanghai—Lo Kwai	—
Walnuts—Hup To	lb. 14
do. Green—Sang Hop Tsoi	—
Water Melon—(Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

POULTRY.

肉

Chicken—Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capon, Small—Si Kui	30
do. Large	36
Ducks—Ap	24
Doves—Pan Kau	18
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 17
do. (fresh) —	24
Fowls, Canton—Kai	lb. 35
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai	36
Geese—Ngo	25
Pigeons, Canton—Pak Kap	each 30
do. Hoihow—Hoi How Pak Kap	24
Snipe—Sha Tsoi	each 22
Turkeys, Cock—Po Kai Kung	lb. 60
do. Hen—Na	50
Pheasant—Shan Kai	—
Quail—Om Chan	—
Partridges—Che Ku	—

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	3/6/4
Demand	3/6 15/16
30 days	3/7 1/16
60 days	3/7 3/16
4 mths	3/7 5/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	1534
T/T Japan	156
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	85
T/T Java	1714
T/T Marks	Nom.
T/T France	481
Demand, Paris	4814
T/T New York	8514
4 mths. L/C	3/8/4
4 mths. D/P	3/8/4
6 mths. L/C	3/8/4
30 days. Sydney &	3/8/4
Melbourne	—
30 days. San Francisco	8634
do. New York	8634
4 mths. Marks	Nom.
4 mths. France	4984
6 mths. France	5.03/4
Demand, Germany	—
Demand, New York	8514
T/T Bombay	—
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	—
Demand, Manila	171
Demand, Singapore	1534
On Haiphong	1 1/4 prem.
On Saigon	1 1/4 prem.
On Bangkok	434
Sovereign	5.50 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	43 f.
Bar Silver, per oz.	49 1/2
DISCOUNT, FEB. \$1.00:	
Hongkong 50 cts. sub.	par
10	1/2 prem.
5	5 1/2 prem.
2.5	5 1/2 dia.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT, FEB. \$1.00:	

<tbl_r cells="2" ix="4" maxcspan="1" maxrspan="1" usedcols

THE NAME INSURES QUALITY

"Golofina"

Sold in

Two Sizes

Perfectos
and
Bouquets"PERFECTO"
Actual Size

The Cigar with the Havana Flavour

Made from Highest Grade Jamaica Leaf.

This Advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTONER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction onSATURDAY, the 7th Septem-
ber, 1918,commencing at 11 a.m.
at his Sales Rooms, Duddell,
Street,

(Just arrived)

5 cases Australian Hams to
be sold in small lots.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.THE Undersigned has received
instructions to sell by Public
Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th October, 1918 commen-
cing at 11 a.m. at his Sales
Room Duddell Street,TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.
Cylinders 20" 32½" 53"
Stroke 36"Two BOILERS (built about
1911) 13' x 9'
together with shaft and propeller

Also

Sundry gear such as steam
winches, cables and anchors etc.N.B. The above have been
salved from the s.s. Hongkong
and will be conveyed to Hong-
kong at an early date. There
will be no restrictions as to
export from Hongkong.For further particulars and
permit to view—Apply to:GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

THE CHINA-BORNEO
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of The China-Borneo Company, Limited, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Gibb, Livingston, and Company, St. George's Building, Victoria, Hongkong, the registered office of the above named Company on Friday, the 13th day of September, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed as Extraordinary Resolutions, viz.—

(1) To consider, and if thought fit, approve the draft new Articles which will be submitted to the Meeting.

And in the event of the approval thereof with or without modification

(2) To consider, and if thought fit, to pass an Extraordinary Resolution to the effect—that the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

Should the above Resolutions be passed by the required majority they will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to a Second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, the (Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, addressed, on any week day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated the 27th day of August, 1918.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICES.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 888 A 128.

MASSAGE HALL
4, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL
(DUDDELL STREET)
MR. T. TAKAYE
MRS. MORTA
CERTIFIED MASSAGERS
PATIENTS TREATED IN THIS OWN HOUSE
BY DENTIST

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Postal Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/6 to the rupee.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

No official letter addressed to Abdan, Ahwaz or Mohammrah in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces), and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, British, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and samples of spirits (except perfumed spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to 25/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the persons designated by him, is prohibited.

This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabuto (Japanese Sagoshima).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only.

The hours of delivery will be as follows—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 3 p.m.—Sundays and Holidays noon.

The importation into the Commonwealth of Australia of tea, other than that grown or produced in British Possessions is prohibited unless the consent in writing of the Commonwealth Minister for Trade and Customs has been first obtained.

Information has been received from the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs Tokyo, that on and after 1st April 1918, the Post Office of Japan will collect a demurrage charge from the addressees of parcels on which Customs duties or inland taxes are imposed in Japan, not withdrawn from the Post Office within 20 days from the date of the notice of their arrival to be sent to the addressee.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs, Irla, advises that: "The Parcel Post Service to the Indian Civil Post Authorities at Abu Dhabi, Amara, Basra, Bokhara, Fao, Kut, Nasiriyah, Qat-el-Saleh, Suhuk-Sheynikh and Zubair in Mesopotamia is suspended and that piece-goods, haberdashery and similar articles, except those intended for the personal use of the addressee, not for sale, cannot be sent to those offices or to Abdan, Ahwaz or Mohammrah by the letter post, and that such articles if received will not be delivered and will be liable to confiscation."

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

OUTWARD MAIRS.

TO-MORROW.

Saigon—7th Sept., 11 a.m.

Shanghai and North China, Japan via Nagasaki & Hokuo—7th Sept., Registration 10.45 a.m.

Letters 11.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—7th Sept., 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, 8th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung—8th Sept., 9 a.m.

TUESDAY, 10th September.

Strait, Batavia, and India via Calcutta—10th Sept., 10 a.m.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Narasaki & Hokuo—10th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Formosa via Keelung—10th Sept., 5 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 11th September.

Shanghai, N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & S. America, Europe via Vancouver—11th Sept., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

THURSDAY, 12th September.

Swatow, Amoy, Formosa via Takao—12th Sept., 8 a.m.

FRIDAY, 13th September.

Philippine Islands—13th Sept., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 14th September.

Tientsin—14th Sept., 11 a.m.

Sandakan, Australia, New Zealand, via Port Darwin & New Guinea via Townsville—14th Sept., 8 p.m.

Registration 12.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.

SUNDAY, 15th September.

Swatow, Amoy and Fococh—15th Sept., 9 a.m.

MONDAY, 16th September.

Strait, Bangkok, Ceylon, Bombay, Aden, Egypt & Europe via Suez—16th Sept., 8 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday 14th Sept., at 2 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

WEATHER REPORT.

September 6th 11h. 44m.—No return from Japan, Vladivostock and Whaihwei. Pressure has decreased over the south coast of China, and increased slightly elsewhere. The typhoon appears to be stationary 250 miles to the east of Amoy.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches Total since January 1st 78.51 inches against an average of 67.85 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

Station: Hongkong to Gap Rock Forecast: Weather or variable winds, light to moderate; fine.

Station: Formosa Channel Forecast: North winds, fresh.

Station: South coast of China between H.K. and Lamock Forecast: The same as No. 1.

Station: South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan Forecast: The same as No. 1.

Station: China Coast Meteorological Register Forecast: The same as No. 1.

Station: Ept. 6, a.m.

Station: Hour: Barometer: Temperature: Humidity: Wind: Direction: Force: Weather:

Vostock 6a 29.77 77 92 c 2b

Namuro 5a 29.76 78 100 c 2b

Haridate 5a 29.75 78 100 c 2b

Ioko 5a 29.74 78 98 c 2b

Aochi 5a 29.73 78 98 c 2b

Nagasaki 5a 29.72 78 98 c 2b

Kagoshima 5a 29.71 78 98 c 2b

Okinawa 5a 29.70 78 98 c 2b

Amoy 5a 29.65 81 87 nw 2b

Swatow 5a 29.65 81 87 nw 2b

Taihoku 5a 29.66 77 92 c 2b

Faichu 5a 29.65 77 92 c 2b

Faian 5a 29.63 73 w 2b

Koohu 5a 29.62 77 n 2b

P'ndore 5a 29.63 81 n 6b

Canton 5a 29.63 81 87 ub

Hongkong 5a 29.62 79 89 ub

Macao 5a 29.63 79 89 nw 6b

Wuchow 5a 29.62 79 96 nw 4c

Chakow 5a 29.62 79 96 nw 4c

Holow 5a 29.61 79 96 nw 4c

Phukien 5a 29.61 77 n 2b

Lourane 5a 29.71 77 n 2b

C. St. J. 5a 29.74 75 www 4c

Aparid 5a 29.74 75 www 4c

Daguan 5a 29.63 75 94 nw 4c

Manila 5a 29.63 75 94 nw 4c

Lagasp 5a 29.62 75 94 nw 4c

Taichoo 5a 29.63 81 84 nw 4c

Surigao 5a 29.63 81 84 nw 4c

Guam 5a 29.63 81 84 nw 4c

Lacuan 5a 29.62 81 96 nw 4c

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

September, 6th and 7th

at 9.15 P.M.

"WOUNDED TO THE HEART"
"FIGHTING